



The TNA NEWS



Margo Russell
Coin World
Sidney, Ohio

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TNA NEWS

TEXAS NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

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PRESIDENT'S

MESSAGE



I am sure that all of us have by now enjoyed a wonderful holiday season, cleared away all the Christmas trimmings and consumed the last of the turkey and dressing. Now we can get down to some serious collecting.

In reading one of Kelly's columns, I note that he feels that a well-informed and well-read numismatist is better able to profit from his hobby. Taking this as a lead, I wonder how many of you advanced collectors have experienced the pleasures and frustrations of trying to gather together any information out of the ordinary. I believe a real numismatist will get as much pleasure out of seeking the information as in collecting the coins.

If you are interested in the chase instead of the kill, try getting together some of the real rare numismatic books. It isn't the price that will stop you. Most of them are reasonably priced if you can find them. It's just that you can't locate them.

I have advertised for and tried to buy some numismatic books for as long as five years and never had a nibble. Of course, this same thing has happened to me with some rare coins, with the exception that when I did locate such a coin, it was usually priced beyond my reach.

For several months I have been trying to get together a reference library on Texas numismatics. I know some of our T.N.A. members have experienced my same problems and know what I have been confronted with. I will readily admit that it is easier to collect Texas currency than it is to collect reference material about the series.

Any of you collectors who are collecting some of the older out-of-date series, try adding to your pleasure by collecting some of the rarer books on the same series. You will find that you can devote as much time, and get as much pleasure from it as you did in collecting the coins.



Seven Texas Flags?

Although the history books say that the flags of six different sovereign states have flown over Texas, the fact is that there have been seven. The six flags usually associated with the history of the Lone Star State are those of Spain, France,

Mexico, Texas, the Confederacy and the U.S.A. But there was also a seventh flag that usually is overlooked by the historians.

It was the green, red and white flag which once flew over Laredo when the border community was the capital of the short-lived Republic of the Rio Grande.

Plans Continue For Entertaining 1966 T. N. A. Convention

Miss Eva Adams, director of the Bureau of the Mint, will be a special guest at the eighth convention of Texas Numismatic Association in Galveston, according to E. E. White, general chairman, if official demands do not prevent her appearance.

"I am planning on being with you and certainly want to be there," Miss

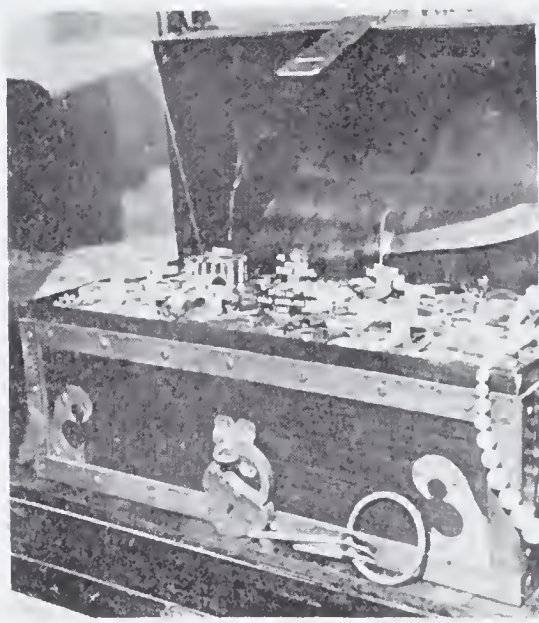
Adams wrote convention officials, "but of possible Congressional hearings, and other official demands, I have to accept the invitation with reservations."

March 25, 26 and 27 are the convention dates which will take place at Hotel Galvez and Moody Center with White as general chairman. The Treasure Island Coin Club is convention host assisted by Texas City and LaMarque coin clubs.

The Gulf Coast convention site is

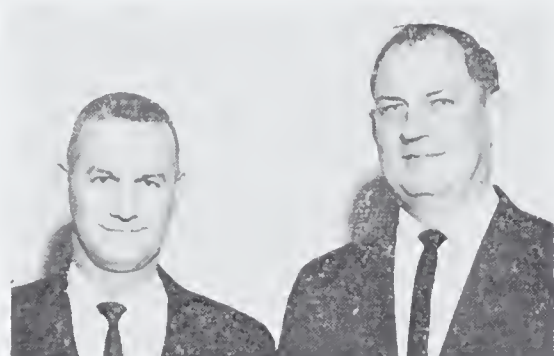


Impressive convention plans to entertain members and guests of the eighth T.N.A. meeting continue under the guidance of E. E. White, general chairman. White may be contacted at 412 Pine, LaMarque, Texas, for information of general interest.



This colorful and interesting treasure chest of numismatic gems will be on display at the March T.N.A. convention. The unusual exhibit, owned by J. D. Fuller, exhibit co-chairman, will be one of the main attractions for guests attending the convention.

best known for its sunny days, 30 miles of beach, excellent golf courses, fishing, and swimming - all wrapped up into a Texas "Fun-tier." Scenic beauty is one of Galveston's main attractions - with broad esplanades lined with tropical foliage, brilliant native flowers and magnificent old homes create an unequalled atmos-



Shown above are Don Hall, left, and Russell Hancock, bourse committee co-chairmen, who are completing plans to accommodate the many dealers who have applied for bourse reservations from all parts of Texas, Louisiana and other neighboring states. Deadline for receiving bourse applications was December 1, 1965.



The beautiful Hotel Galvez with the Gulf of Mexico at its doorstep will be headquarters for the 1966 T.N.A. convention with bourse and exhibits to be held in the adjacent (West) Moody Convention Center. Those planning to attend the March event are urged to make hotel reservations as early as possible.

phere of charms.

Galveston is the home of the historic Bishop's Palace erected in 1886 with its imported features - a crystal chandelier from Venice, demask wall coverings from London and a marble fireplace from Italy. Known as the most famous architectural wonder in historic Galveston, the Bishop's Palace was built by Col. Walter Gresham, a local attorney. It was purchased in 1923 for the late Bishop Christopher Byrne by the Galveston-Houston Catholic Diocese. The structure is of native Texas Granite, white limestone and red sandstone with interior woodwork of many rare woods, among them: rosewood, satinwood, white mahogany, and American oak and maple.

The massive sliding doors are unique in that the wood surface on each side of the door matches the room it faces. The mantle and fire-



Of special interest to T.N.A. convention visitors will be a specimen of the Liberty Head nickel dated 1913 exhibited by J. D. McDermott of Lubbock, Texas, and Milwaukee, Wisc. The famous five-cent piece has been on display at many coin shows and conventions throughout the nation.

place in the music room is lined with pure silver.

The Palace is the only building in Texas included in the Archives of



T.N.A. members wishing to enter exhibits in the March convention in Galveston, write for application blanks to J. D. Fuller, left, 419 Bay St., Texas City, Texas 77590 or Hugh Threlkeld, 1023 Holly, LaMarque, 77568. F. R. Ripley has resigned as exhibit chairman due to pressing business commitments. Deadline for exhibit entries is February 1.



Loyd L. Edmonds Dies In Waco November 20

Loyd L. Edmonds, Sr., 70, beloved member and former governor of district four, Texas Numismatic Association, died Nov. 20 in a Waco hospital.

Funeral services were held Nov. 22 in Calvary Baptist Church with burial in Rosemount Cemetery.

Mr. Edmonds was a charter member of the Waco Coin Club and T.N.A. He was born in Itasca and was reared and educated in Oklahoma and Alice, Tex. He had lived in Waco since 1930.

Mr. Edmonds was employed by a food chain as superintendent of stores for 37 years. For the past

the Library of Congress as being representative of early American architecture. Guided tours are held each afternoon except Tuesday.

If you do not plan to attend the 1966 T.N.A. convention you will be missing the most important and educational numismatic event of the Spring season! Do be there!



Two of the many committee chairmen busy with T.N.A. convention plans are left, A. J. Rolak, tickets, and Jim Rac, registration.

seven years he had been a bookkeeper for a drug store.

He was a charter member of Calvary Baptist Church and served as a deacon for several years. He also was clerk and Sunday School superintendent at the church.

Surviving are his wife; three sons, Glenn, Ft. Worth, Loyd, Jr., Austin, and Lee, Bartlesville, Okla.; two daughters, Mrs. Amanda Childers, Dallas, and Mrs. Vivian Severen, Orinda, Calif.



NEXT MONTH—Another issue on the fascinating coins of Mexico, a special feature on the Lincoln cent, general comments on attending a convention, and much more . . .

The Spanish Colonial Mint of San Antonio

By Frank O'Sullivan,
San Antonio, Texas
(All Rights Reserved)

Most Texans are well aware of the lore surrounding San Antonio's storied past. In just a little over two years from now in 1968, the Alamo City will celebrate the 250th anniversary of its incorporation with the



Frank O'Sullivan

Southwest's first "World's Fair," in this case to be called the "Hemisfair" in honor of the Western Hemisphere, and many millions of Americans are expected to visit the fascinating attractions to be presented.

Many of these visitors undoubtedly will be numismatists and yet few may be aware of a numismatic distinction unique to San Antonio of all cities within the United States. This distinction consists of the fact that in the heart of this modern metropolis of some three-quarter million inhabitants - America's 15th largest



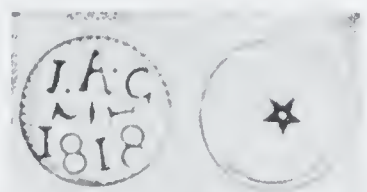
Leonard Garza, son of distinguished San Antonio gentleman Jose de la Garza, who secured permission from the Texas governor to mint private-issue coins to alleviate the shortage of minor change in the city.

city, is the site of a Spanish Colonial Mint and only a few blocks away several of the coins it minted are displayed in a downtown bank.

Over 150 years ago, in 1818, to be exact, San Antonio was a small village of several thousand inhabitants located in the heart of a vast wilderness. Even so, it was the capital of the Province of Texas and the largest city in an area much larger than the present day boundaries of Texas, for in those days, Texas extended as far north as Wyoming and as far west as Colorado.

This great area was so far removed from the governmental, commercial and financial center of New Spain in Mexico City, that a chronic shortage of small change continually hampered the business activities of the city and province.

We are told a fascinating story in the "Bexar Archives" (which now repose in the University of Texas Library) of the means taken to alleviate this situation by a prominent citizen, Don Antonio de la Garza. He appeared before the governor and requested permission to establish a mint to coin 500 pesos in copper coins of $\frac{1}{2}$ real value each. Permission was granted, and soon there appeared coins with the obverse bearing the date 1818, and the initials JAG with the reverse depicting the Lone Star of Texas, the very first recorded existence of the lone star



Coins produced by the San Antonio Mint bore the Lone Star of Texas, the year 1818 and the "mint-master's" initials, J.A.G.

being used as the symbol of Texas.

The original^o of this immensely important numismatic document is shown, together with a translation by Richard Santos, the official archivist of Bexar County. A photo of the coin depicts both sides in full size. Several originals may be seen in the lower dining room of the North building of the Frost National Bank on the corner of Commerce and Flores Streets.

The Mint was located in the Garza Homestead, a one-story limestone building which was demolished to make way for the downtown store of the Wolff and Marx Department Store on Houston Street between Main and Soledad. A bronze plaque on the wall of the modern structure commemorates its distinguished predecessor. A photo of the original building is shown, also, together with a photo of the son of the distinguished gentleman who secured the right of coinage for San Antonio, Jose Antonio de la Garza, Mr. Leonard Garza.

The Garza family originated in the Canary Islands. They were among the earliest settlers of San Antonio, and today the family remains still prominent in the affairs of the Alamo City and of South Texas.

Appreciation is due many persons who contributed greatly in researching this story of San Antonio's Mint. They include the Honorable W. W. MacAllester, Sr., mayor of San Antonio; the Honorable James W. Knight, county clerk of Bexar County; personnel of the City Library System; as well as the Alamo Library of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas; and the historical curator of the Witte Memorial Museum. A

(^oLack of space prevented printing the copy of original document in this issue.—Editor)



The Garza Homestead where San Antonio Mint was located in the heart of the city. Landmark was demolished when a department store chain erected a modern building.

number of private citizens and numismatists were last but not least among those who provided invaluable information.

Of great interest is the fact that the documents unearthed give evidence that another, earlier mint, was operated in San Antonio by a Don Manuel Barrera. Although no coins

of his have ever turned up, and no information has yet been found in the early archives, it is possible that eventually we may discover the official documents relating to that coinage, and who knows, perhaps discover specimens, extant. At least, that fascinating possibility remains and let us hope that some day it will materialize.



Chinese Currency Book

Virgil Hancock, of Bellaire, this month will have off the press his second edition of Fredrik Schjoth's "Chinese Currency," a 264-page text illustrating 2,350 Chinese coins dating from 1,000 B.C. to 1965 A.D.

The hardcover book is being printed by Krause Publications, Inc., Iola, Wisc., publishers of Numismatic News and Coins Magazine, and will be distributed by Anderson News Co. of Florence, Ala.

Long out of print and still considered the top authority on copper cash pieces, "Chinese Currency" has been edited, corrections made,

and additional coins illustrated in Hancock's revision.

Hancock for the past three years has been predicting that Chinese coins were due for a spectacular rise in demand price, and the prices realized at the London Glendining Chinese auction of June 30, 1965 would seem to bear out Hancock's prediction. The "automobile dollar" sold, extra fine, at \$504.00.



Do you know what a dime is? —
It's a dollar with the taxes taken out.

ATTENTION GOVERNORS — DOUBLE IN '66

Dear District Governors: —

Texas Numismatic Association has the potential of becoming the largest state organization in the nation if you will just work. It is not hard to secure new members. All you have to do is put forth a little effort NOW. If you are not promoting T.N.A. in your district you are falling down on your job. Get out to the club meetings and push membership.

You asked for the job when you agreed to run for district governor. One and one makes two. It would be so easy to double the association if every one will just bring in one member each. Get your district to work! It is still not too late to be the top man on the totem pole in our district governors' contest for the VIP Award this year. So work, work, work. There is no other answer.

Sincerely,
Bob Bridges,
T.N.A. 2nd Vice-President.

Points awarded are:

New Member	— 1 point
Club	— 1 point
Junior	— ½ point
Auxiliary Member	— ½ point
Reinstatement	— ½ point
Life Member	— 5 points

DISTRICT STANDINGS:

Points Earned April Through
November, 1965:

District I

7 New Members
2 Clubs
Total — 9 points

District II

19 Members
4 Auxiliary Members
4 Juniors
4 Reinstatements
Total — 25 points

District III

9 Members
1 Aux. Member
4 Juniors
2 Reinstatements
1 Life Member
Total — 17½ points

District IV

9 Members
1 Junior
3 Reinstatements
1 Life Member
Total — 16 points

District V

10 Members
3 Clubs
1 Life Member
Total — 18 points

District VI

50 Members
12 Auxiliary Members
3 Juniors
1 Club
2 Reinstatements
1 Life Member
Total — 64½ points

District VII

10 Members
1 Auxiliary Member
5 Reinstatements
1 Life Member
Total — 18 points

District VIII

21 Members
1 Club
3 Auxiliary Members
3 Juniors
3 Reinstatements
1 Life Member
Total — 31½ points

District IX

5 Members
2 Clubs
3 Reinstatements
1 Life Member
Total — 13½ points

District X

2 Members

1 Reinstatement

Total — 2½ points

District XIII

1 Club

Total — 1 point

from the librarian

T.N.A. Memorial Library

Wally Gilmore

Bcx 74, Weslaco, Texas 78596

Last month we reported several books and auction catalogs donated by Thomas L. Moore of Dallas. The letter accompanying the books reads as follows in part:

"I have intended sending these to you as a donation to the Texas Numismatic Association Memorial Library for some time now in the hope that other members of the Association might be interested in looking through them and benefit from any information they may obtain from them.

"I think the catalogues of Max Mehl are particularly interesting because of the detail he went to in describing the many prominent coins listed and his own personal remarks."

I agree with Mr. Moore — These are the most interesting catalogs I have seen and the prices realized were amazing. If you have never thought of borrowing an auction catalog, now is the time to do it!

The T.N.A. Library has filled three requests for nine books since Nov. 5.

Donations: Please add to your library list —

R-15p — "The Coins of Central America" 1773-1965 by Charles M. Robinson, III. Donated by the author.

H-8 — "Guide Book of Modern European Coins" by Robert P. Harris. Donated by Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Marchant.

CHO GIN is a name given in Japan to lumps of base silver issued the early part of the seventeenth century. The word means "long silver."



THEY ARE WORKING, ARE YOU? — Shown above are Mr. and Mrs. Bob Bridges at the recent Liberty Coin Club show, Corpus Christi, eager, willing and able to sign up new T.N.A. members, reinstating old members and give information in general. You will always find Bob at Texas shows and conventions busy working for and promoting T.N.A.

-----o-----

JAPAN TEMPO

These coins were first used during the reign of Emperor Ninko Tenno in the year of 1835. The oval bronze is one of the most widely known Japanese coins and circulated with a value of 11 mon.



-----o-----

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AND HIS HALF DOLLAR

BY BILL MANEWAL,
DALLAS, TEXAS

The Franklin half dollar marks the first time that a regular issue United States coin bore the portrait of a real person who did not serve as president of this nation. If Benjamin Franklin was not a president, he certainly was much more to this country than many men who have occupied that office.



Bill Manewal

Franklin's tangible contributions are not limited to the many practical and scientific inventions and discoveries usually associated with his name, but also include much literary material. Perhaps of even deeper and more lasting importance were his contributions to the philosophy of this country. His rationalistic Deism, his practical morality, and his enlightened political theory have yet to expire from our culture and its economic orientation.

The Treasury Department, naturally enough, chose Franklin's ideas of thrift as the key reason for the choice of his portrait upon the half dollar. It is of some incidental interest to note that Franklin himself went on record as speaking against the use of portraiture in our coinage.

The brief history of the birth of

this coin design has two sides: the obverse is a composite study of several full profiles and was executed by John R. Sinnock, engraver of the Mint. It is a slight modification of a Franklin medal issued by the Mint in 1933. The reverse sports a Liberty Bell, fissure and all, which Mr. Sinnock adapted from a model that he entered for a commemorative half dollar in honor of the Sesquicentennial of American Independence in 1926. The highly subordinated eagle was added by Mr. Roberts to insure full compliance with the law gov-



The bust of Franklin graces the obverse and the famous Liberty Bell is shown on the reverse.

erning its place on the reverse of this coin.

The subordination, or indeed, the complete absence of the eagle would have been acclaimed by Ben Franklin who condemned its choice as the national emblem in strong and picturesque language. He indicated it as a bird of prey, of bad moral character - a coward, and lazy. The turkey, he contended, was far more worthy being highly industrious, not pugnacious, and distinctly American.

Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, Director of the Mint, effected the debut of this coin by presenting two specimens to the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia on April 29, 1948. In a few weeks people throughout the country received this coin with much pleasure in its design. Mr. Sinnock, unfortunately, was not living at the time of its issue.

While the aesthetic features of Franklin's head are not the most pleasing ones to have grace this coin, his popularity was always shared by this coin. Its 25-year legal life was cut short by the tragic and untimely death of President Kennedy.

Evidence for the success of the

intended thrift reminder value of this half dollar can be seen in a speech given during the short discussion of the proposed legal change (suspension of the 25 year law) required to begin the Kennedy series. Senator Everett Dirksen (R-Ill.) said in part:

"I suppose times have changed. New philosophies abound. This is, after all the decade of deficits. There is a belief that we can spend ourselves rich. Balanced budgets are old fashioned. Why mind a rising public debt, since we owe it to ourselves? Thrift is for children with piggy banks. And frugality is old hat.

"So in the decade of deficits perhaps Mr. Franklin's idea that 'a penny saved is two pence clear, a pin a day's a groat a year,' is considered modern twaddle.

"It seems to me that if Ben Franklin must go - and it distresses me - I should shed a tear for him and Poor Richard . . ."

As Benjamin Franklin quietly moved into a supporting background role at the Constitutional convention to make way for a younger generation and its modification of older ideas, so has Franklin's coin.



The Kennedy half dollar replaced the Franklin 50-cent piece in February, 1964.

SIX FLAGS OVER TEXAS



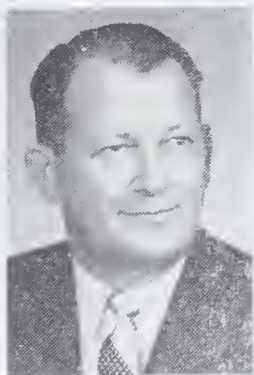
AND THEIR COINAGE

By R. E. Medlar,
Lubbock, Texas

part 2

SPAIN FROM 1519-1685, 1685-1821

Exploration of Texas was first begun by Spain during the age of Chivalry and Romance. Spain was at her zenith in power on land and sea. Her Catholic Majesty sent his cavaliers to explore and subdue the New World and the Holy Church sent its priests to convert the heathen Indians to the Church. From the first discovery in 1492 by Columbus, the Spanish area of exploration remained Central and South America, while the competing powers of England and France claimed and controlled the areas to the north.



R. E. Medlar

In the ever-widening search for gold and glory, the soldiers of Spain pushed north and skirted the Gulf Coast, touching at several points in Texas. This was in 1528, only 36 years after Columbus' discovery, a

few hundred miles to the south. The area remained largely unexplored until the French under La Salle inadvertently landed at Matagorda Bay in Texas. This landing and the resultant settlement caused the Spanish Viceroy in far away Mexico City to send his own troops into the area, later known as Texas, to establish forts and religious centers and to drive away the French trespassers.

The very first entry into Texas was along the Rio Grande or Rio del Norte as it was also known. As early as 1582, missions were established at El Paso and Santa Fe. Spain sent her explorers, her soldiers and her missionaries together to explore, secure, and convert the natives all in one operation. Much trade was established through barter. The Indians were domesticated and more or less enslaved, so little trading was done except with more distant Indian tribes. Coinage, as such, was not known. There are silver bars which are supposed to have been

refined and stamped by certain missions in New Mexico and further west. No records, to my knowledge, exist to support the coinage claims for these silver bars and crosses.

The first expedition by Captain Alonzo de Leon into East Texas in 1686 was followed by others in 1690, 1691 and 1692. Missions were established at Presidio on the Rio Grande and later at San Antonio, then known as San Fernandes. The soldiers and missionaries were followed by laborers who brought cattle, seeds, and implements. The domestication and settlement of the country began, not because of religious fervor, the prospect of gold or silver, but simply to ensure that the French did not claim Texas by default.

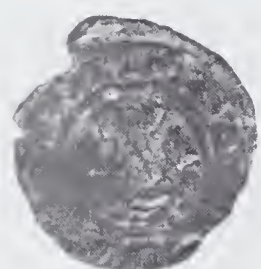
Coinage of the Spanish rulers was the most prolific and widely used of any era up until the 20th century and the United States dollar. The silver coin contained full measure of silver and were in plentiful supply. Small wonder that they were the most widely circulated all including those of our own U.S.

The Spanish Rulers over Mexico and thus Texas and the mints in operation are as follows:

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Ferdinand y Isabella | 1469-1516 |
| None struck in New World | |
| 2. Carlos y Johanna | 1516-1556 |
| Mexico Mint | |
| 3. Philip II | 1556-1598 |
| Mexico | |
| 4. Philip III | 1598-1621 |
| Mexico | |
| 5. Philip IV | 1621-1665 |
| Mexico | |
| 6. Charles II | 1665-1700 |
| Mexico | |
| 7. Philip V | 1700-1746 |
| Mexico | |
| 8. Ferdinand VI | 1746-1759 |
| Mexico | |
| 9. Charles III | 1759-1788 |
| Mexico | |

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 10. Charles IV | 1788-1808 |
| Mexico | |
| 11. Joseph Napoleon | 1804-1814 |
| None in Mexico, he claimed crown against Ferd. VII. | |
| 11a. Ferdinand VII | 1808-1833 |
| Mexico, Chihuahua, Durango, Guadalajara, Guanajuato, Nueva Vizcaya, Oaxaca, Sombrete, Real de Catorce, Valladolid and Zacatecas. | |

The first type of coinage in the new world was the four Maravedis, a small copper coin which was first authorized in 1505 (a mere 7 years after Columbus' first discovery.) This coin was for Santa Domingo and preceded by 30 years the coinage of the second mint in the New World at Mexico City. The first coins minted at Mexico City, were 4, 3, 2, 1 and ½ Real in silver and 4 and 2 Maravedis in copper, all issued under the reign of Charles and Johanna. The copper coins were soon dis-



Four Maravedis, Santo Domingo Island, the first coin of the New World, authorized in 1505.



Four Real. Carlos y Johanna, New World's first silver coin. Mexico City between 1536 to 1556.

continued and were not reissued until 1814.

The first SR was struck in 1542 although the earliest known are under Philip II. All are quite rare, although the smaller denominations seem easier found. Under Philip III, the first cob money was made. This "cabre de barro" was cut from silver bars by scissors and although probably much easier than earlier systems, resulted in many uneven sizes and shapes. This design continued until the reign of Charles II when a more advanced system of preparing blanks apparently was adopted as the SR are now more uniform in size and are round. In 1732 a new style of coin was adopted - the pillars' design showing the shield and crown on the reverse and on the obverse



8 Real, "Cob" Philip II, 1556 to 1598, issued at Lima, Peru; similar type issued at Mexico City.



8 Real, Pillar Dollar. 1775, Ferdinand VI.

the two pillars of Hercules and the two worlds under the crown. This is generally known as the pillar dollar or "Moneda Columnaria" and continued up until 1772 when the change showing the bust of the ruler was adopted. During this entire period, the issue consisted of 8, 4, 2, 1, and $\frac{1}{2}$ R, all in silver. Gold was issued in far lesser quantities and was not the universal medium of trade that was silver.

The "Moneda de Bustos" coinage started in 1772 with Charles III and continued through the last of the Spanish rulers in 1822, when the Mexican Revolution successfully broke away from Spain and the then reigning king, Ferdinand VII.

The revolution also lowered the flag of Spain from over Texas. During this period increasing friction arose between persons East of the Sabine River in the U.S. and the Mexican colonists and officials in Texas. This broke out into numerous fights, skirmishes, and battles. But eventually it settled into an uneasy truce with the Spanish watching with increasing concern the gradual influx of Americans into East Texas. This was the situation at the time of the Mexican Revolution.

The use of coinage in Texas dur-

(Continued on Page 23)



8 Real, Charles III, 1772, Mexico City Mint, Bust dollar first year of issue.

WORLD - WIDE

WILLIAM O. WEST, INTERCOIN



E-SEN: COMMENTS

The continuing surge of interest shown in the collecting of foreign coins (with special reference to those of Japan) has prompted a few remarks about the little-known E-Sen or picture coins. (The use of the word "coin" in lieu of cash, penny, token, or sen is a personal reference of the writer.) The picture coins, a collection of which may, with some study, become an interesting addition to any collection of Japanese numismatic material.

E-Sen were manufactured, sold, or issued for many reasons. They gen-

erally served as charms, good luck pieces, or were used to commemorate a certain festival or a particular shrine or temple, god or goddess. Many supposedly were cast in the official mints which produced the Kanei Tsho Tokugawa Shogunate in 1868. Most are about the same size as the Kanei coins and were, on occasion, found interspersed in strings of them, passing as regular currency.

They illustrate a variety of subjects. Some depict guardian animals of shrines and temples, such as the fox, tiger and monkey. Several types show the "Three Mystical Apes" (Saru) Hear no evil, See no evil, and Speak no evil.) The horse also is frequently represented. Others bear trees or plants, including the "Three Companions," Bamboo, Pine, and Plum, while yet others have solemn invocations to Buddha and mysterious symbols inscribed upon them.

E-Sen usually are of bronze or brass, but a few exist in silver. All have fanciful tales or legends woven



E-Sen or picture coins of Japan.

about the inscriptions or designs thereon. A few of these coins will be discussed in the following paragraphs.

The large Tempo Tsubotype bears dragons on the reverse. These are the spiritual, beneficent dragons of Asia, omens of Spring, possibly dangerous, but never evil, as are the legendary wicked dragons of the Western world. Although it has the characteristics, other than size, of a regular E-Sen, this coin appears to have been hand engraved on the reverse, and may have been a personal charm or amulet.

The most common and perhaps the most interesting coins are those bearing impressions of various Buddhist and Shinto deities. One type bears seven humanlike figures representing the seven Shinto "Gods of Fortune," Bishamonten, Ebisu, Daikoku, Fukurokuju, and Benten (a goddess.) According to myth, these "Seven" sail into port on New Year's Eve in a treasure ship known as Takara-Bune. A picture of the ship and its occupants placed under the pillow when sleeping is said to bring good luck.

The Daikoku coin is one of several types portraying this obese individual. He is the "god of plenty" and is shown sitting on two bales of rice. He carries a large bag of treasure on his back and holds in his right hand a "magic hammer" having a "Midas touch" — i.e., objects struck with the hammer become extremely valuable. This coin has the Nami (wave) reverse of the 4 Mon Kanei coin minted from 1736 to 1866.

The coin bearing the characters Dai Fuku (great good fortune) bear the figures of both Daikoku and his son Ebisu, who is the "god of honesty" and the patron of fishermen. He carries a fishing rod over his right shoulder and a large fish (carp) under his left arm. The reverse is

plain.

The Senju Kwannon (many arms, Kuan Yin) coin commemorates one of the many manifestations of the "goddess of mercy," one of the most popular Buddhist deities. Kuan Yin, one of the many "enlightened beings" added to and assimilated into the Buddhist hierarchy during the centuries of its movement from India through China to Japan, was originally portrayed as a male deity. However, during recent centuries, feminine attributes have been most evident. The figure on the coin is seated on a lotus, the symbol of the human spirit, with two arms folded and the others extended. The reverse bears the characters Sen-ju Kwan-non. There are several dozen temples dedicated to Kwannon in Japan, the most unusual perhaps being the Sanjusangen-Do in Kyoto which contains over 1000 gilded statues of this benevolent goddess.

The Fudo coin portrays a deity of esoteric Buddhism, Fudo, sometimes called the "god of wisdom." He is a rather terrible looking God, seated in flames, bearing a sword in his right hand and a rope in his left to bind and terrify evil persons. The Manju-In Temple in Kyoto displays a painting from the 12th century entitled "Yellow Fudo." There are no flames in this painting and the subject is standing; nevertheless, the figures are remarkably similar. The reverse of the coin bears a hand-inscribed legend extolling its use as a means of attaining access to the pureland, i.e., to paradise.

Few facts of Japanese numismatics promise more interest than these small metallic memorials to so much of the folklore, religion, and art of old Nippon.

ARCHITECTURAL MOTIFS ON JAPANESE COINS

The coins of Japan, long minted bearing impressions of banners, drag-

ons, birds (actual and mythical), Fujiyama, plants, and flowers, have on two occasions, been changed to portray famous works of architecture. This has been common practice in many countries, but unusual in Japan. The coins so minted are the current bronze 10-yen coin first issued in 1951 (milled at first, unmilled after 1958) and the brass 5-yen coin of 1948-1949.

The obverse of the older 5-yen coin bears the value in Japanese and an impression of the facade of the National Diet (assembly) building, designed by architect K. Okuma, located about two blocks southeast of the southern extremity of the Imperial Palace moat in downtown Tokyo, and is one of the most imposing examples of modern architecture in Japan. Much attention was focused upon it in the years immediately following World War II, when the changes imposed by the occupation authorities were being made in the Japanese constitution. Covering over three acres, with a height of 215 feet, the Diet building was, in 1949, the highest building in Japan. It is constructed of reinforced concrete with granite and marble from Tamaguchi, Okinawa, and Hiroshima prefectures. Construction began in 1918 and the structure was completed in 1936 at a cost of about seven million dollars.

The reverse of the 5-yen coin bears the country and year date of the Showa Era in Japanese, arranged above and below a circular impression containing a fowl.

Whereas the Diet building represents a new and progressive architectural period, the Phoenix Hall of the Byodoin Temple, pictured on the bronze 10-yen coin, adheres to the old tradition, expressing a tribute to the beauty, arts, and refinements of the golden age of Buddhism in Japan.

The Byodoin Temple is situated on

the western bank of the Uji River in the southeast suburbs of Kyoto. It was built about A.D. 1020 and originally served as a villa for the head of the powerful Fujiwara family. The Phoenix Hall was added in 1503 following the conversion of the villa into a Buddhist temple. It was fashionable during this period to offer such beautiful dwellings for use as temples, it being considered a form of devotion to Buddha which might help insure rebirth into paradise.

The main hall faces out upon a small pavilion containing shrubs and a large stone lantern, which faces in turn to a small pond, representing a lake of paradise. At either end of the fluted roof are large bronze phoenixes, cast in flight, while the exterior and pillars below are painted a bright red (when last viewed by this writer on a cloudy, rainy evening some years ago, one could imagine the soaring phoenix of Egyptian mythology rising from the ashes above scarlet flames.)

Aside from being an example of the best religious architecture of the age, the hall also is noted for the art and beauty contained therein. The hall contains a large wooden statue of Amida Buddha seated on a lotus. It supposedly was carved by the famous wood carver Jocho, who died in 1057. The ceilings and pillars are covered with an arabesque of flowers and other designs in gold tinted lacquers. High on the walls

(Continued on Page 23)



Japanese 10 yen bronze with view of Byodo Temple.

COMMENTARIUM.....

IMPORTANT CHANGES & EVENTS DURING 1965

BY DOUGLAS WEAVER,
Waco, Texas

1965 - this is the year that **WAS** in numismatics. **WAS** so many things to all collectors of numismatic materials throughout this land of ours and especially to us Texans - listen to me - been a Texan now since June of 1965 and already starting to brag a little.



Doug Weaver

WAS the year we saw the metal content of our coinage changed.

WAS the year the Federal government took a long hard look at us.

WAS the year prices moved in two separate directions at breakneck speed.

WAS the year the collector took a definite direction.

WAS the year a Texan served on the annual Assay Commission.

WAS the year Texas hosted the national numismatic convention.

Now, if you will bear with me I would like to offer some observations on the above. I have traveled almost the length and breadth of this state attending the various club shows, and have spent many sleepless nights visiting with both collectors and dealers discussing these points and will try to offer a consensus of opinions as I see them.

At the time of this writing we have only seen the new silverless quarters, but with a promise of the dime to follow, and a 40% silver half dollar. I can not see this change having any great affect on the hobby. We have had these changes before in the silver nickels of the World War II

years. This is a change brought about by the increasing demand on the use of silver. If this be in the national interest and we benefit from it, and there is no reason to believe otherwise, I say so be it. I do believe in Gresham's Law and feel the silver coins will be hoarded. These will be hoarded primarily by people outside of our hobby or at least on the fringe of it. Most collectors are fully aware that the value of coins are based primarily on condition and rarity and not metal content. I for one feel it is a lost cause to try to hoard silver coin in order to make money for the metal content.

Yes, the Federal government devoted a considerable bit of time looking at us this past year. At the beginning they did not like what they saw and looked as if they were going to take steps that would certainly injure our hobby. But as the year moved on we received more and more favorable reaction from them. If memory serves me correctly, in 1960 a research organization, forecast for the Federal powers this coin shortage and stated the cause to be increased economy, population, vending machines, etc., and nowhere mentioned the coin collector. We were falsely accused of having the nation's change in our pocket which, later they found out, we did not have. Now they have set in motion, things to rectify this situation.

1965 was the year ground was broken for the new Philadelphia mint; the reactivation of the San Francisco mint; and the installation of new high-speed presses. When these are going full blast we should see the end of the coin shortage. I

maintain we are the greatest producing nation on earth and if we need coins we can sure make them. The government also found out what a bunch of letter writers we were when we were pushed to where we were starting to hurt. Now things look bright for the future.

I can not help but believe we will get proof sets in the near future, maybe not at the old price, but get them, we will. I sincerely hope they are made of the same metal content as the coins in circulation, but this is a different subject. One last thing that is on everyone's mind - mint marks. Me, I don't worry - I don't have a 1955D half dollar, either!

1965 saw prices moving in two separate directions. The choice material and some key coins were spiraling upward at a fast pace while the material often referred to as investment items were in a headlong rush downward. I do not panic at either situation for this has happened before, and will most likely happen again. As the demand for the better material continues to grow it will continue to move upward and there is no indication the demand will slacken. Investment material goes down when there is less demand and profit taking. Both conditions existed during 1965.

It is the wise one who invests his money out of step with the crowd. The astute investor is again very quietly buying the material he feels will go up. Without making any recommendations, do let me make this point. If proof sets are issued in 1966 at anywhere around \$7.80 per set, you can rest assured any selling under this figure will move to or above it. Proof sets have led the way more than once, so check me later and see if I know what I am talking about now.

Collectors took definite directions during 1965. Some got out to be

sure, but the ones who stayed gave direction and purpose to their collecting. Not near as much scramble to buy anything that caught their eye. More and more they came looking for specific coins. They settled for the most part on the grades they wished and more put their sights at the very top. Only time will tell if they can hold out for this or will have to settle for less. I do know for fact once they have acquired nice pieces they are extremely hard to get back from them. They will sell you nearly anything else, but the finest in the collection is the last to go.

Right here I would like to make a point that may or may not be relative. Many times I have heard of people collecting for the love of collecting and wanting no profit from the coins or not caring if they went up or not. I have yet to have someone offer a 1909SVDB Lincoln cent that they paid \$2.00 for and say I can have it at that figure because it is what they paid for it. I truly believe if coins did not go up in price, collectors would be very few indeed!

My good friend, Jim Johnson of Coin World, stated a short time ago that of the thousands of pieces of mail they received 90% of the inquiries included the question - "What is it worth?" I say this is wonderful because we have a hobby we all enjoy and we can make money besides.

Texas hosted the national numismatic convention and how they hosted it! Shortly after returning from the A.N.A. convention in Cleveland, 1964, I made the statement in my monthly list of coins I was mailing out at that time, that it was the best organized convention I had ever attended; and beginning right then, everyone should start making plans to attend the affair in Houston. A. I. Martin and Co. took a

back seat to no one when it came to putting on a gala affair. (I can now say I knew what I was talking about.) We had a dandy and the Houston area clubs did a jam up job hosting the convention. We even had the best of show exhibit winner with my good friend, Bob Medlar of Lubbock. In the bourse, if everyone made as much money as I did for as little as I had to start with, they just had to be pleased. As they say in the social columns "A good time was had by all."

AND, we had a Texan to serve on the annual Assay Commission which met during February, 1965, in Philadelphia. I am reminded of this especially because this gal — Miriam Gilmore, is the cause of your having this mess cluttering up the pages of the best "danged!" publication any state organization has.

So, I bid you a fond farewell and leave you on this thought. If you happen to read this and are not a member of the Texas Numismatic Assn., see me at one of the shows and I'll sponsor you. There is no reason you should not belong to the best and biggest state organization there is and with more help, it will be better!

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WORLD-WIDE —

(Continued from Page 20)

are images of Bodhisattvas (enlightened beings) floating on clouds and performing various tasks. These are reminiscent of Mandaras (large religious paintings depicting Buddha in the pure land) some of which are highly treasured as early Buddhist art. In its quiet surroundings of pond, trees, and gardens, the Phoenix Hall does indeed suggest tranquility. An old song exhorts (in this writer's un-

SIX FLAGS OVER TEXAS —

(Continued from Page 17)

ing the rule of the Spanish Emperors consisted, in all probability, mostly coinage of Mexico for two reasons. First, Spanish coins of silver were the most generally acceptable of all coins of any country throughout the world. Even in the U.S., coins of Spain were the standard of measure at least equal to our own. So, with the American settlers, came the silver of Charles III and Ferdinand VII. Second, Mexico, to support her missions and her troops in Texas, sent the semi-annual payroll in freshly minted silver coins up through El Paso, Monclova or Presidio to San Antonio, San Felipe, etc. Little coinage circulated at any time. What trading was done between the settlers was on a "Swap-out" basis. It was only on orders back through the merchants in New Orleans or Memphis, or to Mexico that coins of gold or silver were used.

The coinage quickly wound up in the chests of local merchants who sent it to the cities in settlement of their accounts. So the lonely farmer or settler actually saw precious little money from year to year. Only in the relatively more civilized towns and missions did coins see any circulation at all. Under Spain the raw country of Texas had as yet little need for these tokens of civilization.

certain translation): "If you would believe in paradise, see the temple at Uji."

The reverse of the bronze 10-yen coin bears a wreath, containing at the top of the coin the Arabic numeral 10, under which is the Showa Era year date in Japanese.

U. S. COMMEMORATIVE HALVES RECALL MEMORIES & MEMORIALS

By WELDON SURBER
San Angelo Standard-Times

GETTYSBURG HALF

The half dollar authorized in 1936 to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg is one of the more scarce commemoratives.



SURBER

This coin was issued at the reunion of Civil War veterans of both the North and South held at Gettysburg in July, 1938, where President Roosevelt spoke to the remaining veterans who fought at Gettysburg.

While the Battle of Gettysburg lasted only three days, historians described it as the "most terrific combat on record." The South expected a victory and strong feelings that a victory at Gettysburg would bring peace. The first day it seemed the South would not be disappointed, but the next two days changed the

course of a war that would go on for two more years.

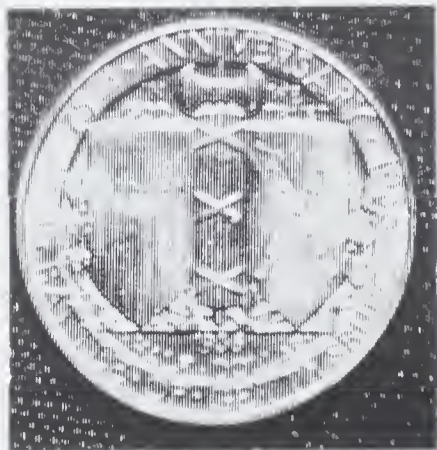
On July 3, the big battle began. History says the South fired more than 30,000 cannon balls from 172 cannons. The Northern army, entrenched on Cemetery Hill, felt a change was coming and stopped firing to save ammunition for it. The change came, the famous "Pickett's Charge" with 15,000 Confederates led by Gen. Pickett storming Cemetery Hill.

The North held fire until Pickett's men were within a few yards of the Union lines. History records, "Every gun on the hill broke its silence and ripped the Confederate Army to pieces, yet enough of Pickett's men got through to capture the hill but were unable to hold it only a brief time."

According to eye witnesses, Gen. Pickett and his 15,000 men "were a splendid sight as they moved up to attack." Most of the Confederates killed in the Battle of Gettysburg



BLUE AND GREY
... Gettysburg fighters



DOUBLE SHIELD
... North, South

were in Pickett's charge. Gen. Lee had 75,000 men in the battle, and 22,638 were killed or wounded. The Union army, commanded by Gen. Meade, had 101,300 of which 17,684 were killed or wounded.

For two weeks before Gettysburg, Lee had crossed the Potomac, pushed across Maryland and entered Pennsylvania with his great assault. After his defeat, he led his men back to Virginia. Gen. Meade did not follow up and attack Lee's army. Many historians believe if Meade had pursued Lee's army, the Civil War would have ended there, for not all Lee's army got across the Potomac until July 14, 11 days after the battle ended.

At Gettysburg on November 19, 1863, two men spoke at the dedication of the cemetery containing the Union soldiers who died in the battle. One was Edward Everett, who spoke two hours. The other, Abraham Lincoln, spoke a few words, and his Gettysburg address became famous.

On the obverse of the commemorative half dollar are busts of a Union and Confederate soldier with the inscription, Blue and Grey Reunion. On the reverse, the Union and Confederate shields are divided by a double-bladed fasces with oak and laurel leaves, emblematic of war and peace.

HALF DIMES TO NICKELS

The nickel as we know it today is nearly 100 years old. It was first minted in 1866. But from 1794 to 1873 the United States minted half-dimes, and for 35 years there was no indication of value on the half-dime.

In 1829, "5 cents" was added on the reverse of the "draped bust." This coin had on the reverse, "half-dime." The obverse shows Liberty seated, holding a pole and wearing the Liberty Cap, emblematic of our

freedom.

The Liberty Cap goes back to the days of the Roman Empire in all its power. When Rome gave the people of Phrygia freedom, the Phrygians wore this type of cap to show they were free from Roman slavery.

All half-dimes were 90 percent silver and 10 percent alloy. Those 5-cent silver pieces, together with our 3-cent silver, were the smallest of all coins minted in the United States. The size became a nuisance to everyone because the coins were lost so easily.

Eighty million half-dimes were minted during their 80 years of coinage. Where are they today? Many were lost, and some are in the attics and trunks of many homes, the rest in collectors' hands.

In 1866, the first nickel was minted, and its type lasted until 1883. It consisted of 75 percent copper and 25 percent nickel. This one was called the shield nickel. The obverse shows the shield of the U.S. joined at the top by what resembles part of a Malta cross. Over this is the inscription, "In God We Trust." The reverse shows the figure 5, surrounded by 13 stars.

In 1883, the shield nickel was replaced by the Liberty Head type, also called the "V" nickel. Only five of these nickels are known today with a 1913 date, and they are valued at \$50,000 each. The five originally were owned by a Col. Green, deceased son of the famous Hetty Green of Texas. These five coins were not a regular issue and never placed in circulation. King Farouk of Egypt once owned two of them.

The Indian Head, or buffalo, nickel succeeded the Liberty Head in 1913 and was minted until 1938. Until a few years ago many of these could be found in circulation in fine condition. Seldom do you find one

(Continued on Page 26)

IN MEMORIAM - TO OUR ABSENT MEMBERS

Emmett L. Arnold, Jr., McAllen	482
G. H. Beard, Houston,	C106
J. W. Beasley, Houston	917
Wilmer C. Boren, Corpus Christi	C35
R. T. Borneman, Houston	1283
Homer B. Casey, San Angelo	A789
Frank M. Condron, Odessa	C166
Royce L. Crum, Texas City	C181
Henry E. Davis, Weslaco	800
Lester L. Edmonds, Sr., Waco	C71
Herbert F. Emery, Brownfield	517
Lowell L. English, Nashville, Tenn.	732
Mrs. Elsie Halstead, San Antonio	C327
T. P. Hatfield, Homer, La.	475
C. L. Johnson, Dallas	C188
L. H. Kronig, Gonzales	724
Mrs. Grace T. Leon, San Antonio	C278
J. Sherwood Lindsey, Houston	838
George R. Loudamy, Ozona	461
Mrs. F. J. McMillan, Beaumont	A436
John J. Miller, Sinton	C354
Mrs. J. G. Pfluger, San Angelo	CA53
R. Q. Pierce, Lubbock	624
Albert E. Ripke, Brownsville	767
O. M. Rutledge, Austin	C174
Curtis Stewart, Hull	C296
M. E. Throop, Fort Worth	445
Ted Thrush, Sr., Lubbock	765
Kalvert K. Tidwell, Waco	C23
Hugh Wair, Jr., Graham	651



COMMEMORATIVE HALVES -

(Continued from Page 25)

today with a readable date. Collectors and others have taken them out of circulation, not the government.

Most valuable buffalo nickel is the 1918D over 7, which sells for over \$100 in good condition and more than \$2,000 in uncirculated condition.

In 1938, the Jefferson nickel came along and still is being minted. Most valuable of these is the 1950D. Only 2.6 million of these were minted of this mint and date.

TEXAS GOLD

No really important gold deposit has ever been found in Texas, although traces and small amounts have been reported in several areas. For awhile, there was a working mine northeast of Llano in Llano County and some gold has been recovered in Mason, Burnet and Gillespie Counties in Central Texas. The precious metal also has been found in West Texas in Culberson, Hudspeth, and Presidio Counties. These deposits, however, have had no commercial value.

NEWS ROUNDUP – A.N.A.

By GEORGE MATHER
Corpus Christi, Texas
A.N.A. Representative

Those of us who are interested in coins for collecting, displaying, enjoying, and sharing are very fortunate that Lois Otis has again been chosen as A.N.A. chairman for National Coin Week. She is already planting the seeds in her numismatic garden. Your representative urges you to read all the publicity and look forward to this interesting numismatic event.

The dates for N.C.W. are April 16-23, 1966, and the theme is "Friendships Flower Through Numismatics." Here is a chance for every collector to share his hobby with others, a chance for the person with a few coins or one with many coins to display them, and participate in the type of publicity that is good for a hobby.

Those who were privileged to attend the A.N.A. convention in Houston and see the prize winning entries in the 1965 N.C.W. competition know how interesting the project can be and how much effort can be expended. What cannot be seen are the friendships that have no doubt flowered in the associations and cooperation in the process of producing the exhibits, planning and carrying out the publicity, and putting together the scrapbooks.

It is hoped that both individual and club entries from Texas in this community effort will set records in 1966.

Remember - all entrants, individual or club, must be members of A.N.A. If you need an application form, a note to your A.N.A. representative will get the job done, or a note to Mrs. Lois Otis, 17643 Lincoln Ave., Homewood, Ill. 60430.

I recommend very highly for your

reading in the December issue of *The Numismatist* an article titled "A Novice Looks at Numismatics." The article is the text of a talk given by Patricia Ferko before the Western Reserve Numismatic Club. It is a thought-provoking article worthy of your time and consideration.

When you read this we will be hoping that you have experienced a joyful holiday season and that the year ahead will permit you to help those within the realm of your influence to have a happy and rewarding numismatic new year.

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SOUTHWEST CLUBS EXCHANGE COINS, STAMPS WITH JAPAN

The Corpus Christi area stamp and coin clubs participated in the "People to People Program" with their Sister City, Yokosuka, Japan when Bob Bridges, representing the clubs, presented Mayor Masayoshi Nagano over 400 envelopes, each containing coins or stamps to be exchanged with collectors of Yokosuka. Mayor Nagano and his party spent several days in Corpus Christi, arriving Nov. 4.

The coin clubs, Corpus Christi, Liberty, World Coin, Kingsville, and the Sea Gull Stamp Club have been taking part in the national program since 1951 and numerous gifts and letters have been exchanged during the program. The exchanges are of like value.

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The first Japanese coins were struck in 708 A.D. and were called the Wado Kaichin or the Wado Kaiho. They were made of copper.

THE NUMISMATIC CIRCLE

Mrs. John S. Hill, wife of district four governor, left for London Dec. 21 to spend Christmas with daughter, Jane, who is attending school at the Porlock Vale Riding School in Somerset on the Bristol Channel. Mrs. Hill was accompanied on the return flight by Jane on Dec. 29 in time to spend New Year's holiday with family and friends . . . Gary Olsen taking a short leave from his base in Anchorage, Alaska to visit Japan . . .

Roy Daniels, San Benito, to Washington, D.C. where his wife's sister was confined to the hospital . . . another Texan and T.N.A. member, Courtney L. Coffing, joined the Coin

World staff in Sidney, Ohio . . . L. E. Buss, Port Arthur, reported out of the hospital after illness . . . Louis Goodwin, Odessa, back from trip to Waco and Kermit . . . Barney Brooks, San Angelo, off to Ft. Davis on a deer hunt . . .

Norma Mather, Corpus Christi, writes (after receiving the Nov. issue of TNA News) "I've learned facts, had some sketchy knowledge strengthened, etc. I've picked up suggestions for our club meetings and show. "The Numismatic Circle" is always fun. I'll ditto San Angelo's . . . "Every issue better than the one before."

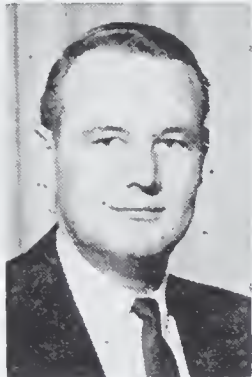


from the treasurer

Texas Numismatic Association

Stanford M. Kennady

107 Dawnridge Dr., San Antonio, Tex. 78213



Balance on hand
as of 11/1/65 \$1,606.02

Receipts:
TNA Dues
12/1/65 96.00
TNA News Ads
11/22/65 66.50
11/30/65 60.50 223.00
\$1,829.02

Disbursements:
Banner Printing
Co. - print &
mail TNA
News 364.62
ANA Dues
for 1966 6.00

TNA News
Editor - Dec.
travel allow.
& Nov. petty
cash 67.77
TNA Sec'y. -
Nov. petty cash 37.46 475.85
\$1,353.17
Balance as of 12/3/65 \$1,353.17

Note: The above balance
includes the TNA Memorial
Library Fund:
Previous balance \$187.02
No receipts and no disbursements
Balance as of 12/3/65 \$187.02

REVIEWING...

By LOUIS GOODWIN, ODESSA, TEXAS
T.N.A. LIBRARY COMMITTEE MEMBER

Did you increase your numismatic knowledge in 1965? Whether you did or not, a new year is at hand, so why not make a resolution that you will borrow some numismatic books during the coming year, and learn more about your hobby.



Louis R. Goodwin

Just pick out the book or books you want; you may have them as long as 30 days; pay the book postage both ways; and you will be on the way to more numismatic knowledge! Just write the librarian, Wally Gilmore, at Box 74, Weslaco, Texas and the books will be on the way.



(R-11) **Coins of the World - 19th Century** is a MUST for collectors of both United States and foreign coins issued prior to 1900. Nearly every coin collection has coins made before 1900 in it, and most of the coins are listed in this book by Wayte Raymond. For attributing purposes, this book is in the front rank of coin books, with its extensive list of silver and minor coins of the world, its hundreds of illustrations of coins, and its many informative facts about coins. This is a scarce out-of-print book, but it is yours for as long as 30 days if you want to find out what those "odd" coins are.

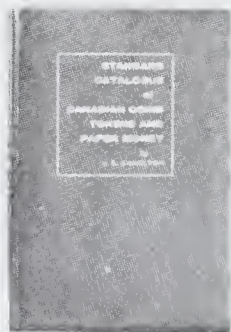


(J-1p) **Old Coins of China** by Holger Jorgensen is a 27 page booklet that will enable one, with just a little study, to identify most of the Chinese coins with holes that were made from 118 B.C. to 1911. There

is also a section on the spade coins of China, dating back several hundred years before Christ; as well as some historical background of China's coinage. If you want to learn how to read Chinese coins, how to identify them as to ruler and years of issue, this booklet is more than worth your while in borrowing it.



(C-1) **Standard Catalogue of Canadian Coins, Tokens, and Paper Money** by J. E. Charlton, is a fully illustrated book on the media used in Canada for money since 1670 to date. Not only are there numerous photos of coins, tokens and paper money in this book, but also a historical background of Canadian moneys, as well as mintage figures and up-to-date prices on Canadian money. Whether you want to know the value or the mintage figures on regular Canadian issues, or on specimen sets or commemorative issues, this book will give you the desired information. If you collect U.S. coins, you can't afford to be without the Red Book, and by the same token, if you collect Canadian coins, you cannot afford to be without a copy of Charlton's book on the moneys of Canada.



Designs used mostly on Japanese coinage are the cherry blossom, Chrysanthemum and the white dove. They are found on coins, stamps, and paper money.

JUNIOR READIN' ROUNDUP

CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL MEDALS

By J. Julian Rivera, Junior Member
Brownsville Coin Club

The Civil War Centennial medals were issued specially to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Battle of Palmito Ranch, the last battle of the Civil War, which was fought 37 days after the peace terms had been signed.

The celebration, for which the medals were issued, took place in Brownsville, Texas, located on the southmost tip of Texas on the Rio Grande River across from the old historical city of Matamoros, Tamps., Mexico. The celebration was held May 13-16, 1965.

BATTLE OF PALMITO RANCH (Synopsis)

May 11, 1865 - Col. Theodore H. Barrett, commanding Brazos Island, ordered Lt. Col. Davis Branson, with 250 men, to cross by ferry to Point Isabel at 4 a.m. Due to a storm and ferry trouble, the troops could not cross. Later Branson was ordered to cross at Boca Chica with 250 men of the 62nd United States infantry and 50 men of the 2nd Texas non-mounted cavalry. Crossing was effected at 9:30 p.m.

May 12, 1865 - At 2 a.m. they arrived at White Ranch expecting to capture a Confederate outpost of 65 men who had left a couple of days before. At 8:30 a.m. Branson and his men started for Palmito and soon skirmishing started with some 190 Confederate cavalry. The Confederates were pushed back beyond Palmito. While there, strong Confederate forces appeared and Branson fell back to White Ranch for the night. He sent a message to Barrett that night telling him of the

situation.

May 13, 1865 - Col. Barrett and 250 men of the 34th Indiana volunteer infantry, under the command of Lt. Col. Morrison, arrived at day-break. On Barrett's order, the Federal troops advanced and soon skirmishing commenced. The Confederates were pushed back towards Fort Brown beyond La Tulosa. Afterwards, the Federals fell back to high ground at La Tulosa. At about 3:30 p.m., the Confederates, under Col. John Salmon (Rip) Ford, now in command, opened their cannon fire and their cavalry tried to turn the Federal right flank and gain their rear columns. The Federals started falling back, leaving 48 men of the 34th Indiana infantry deployed as skirmishers. These men were captured by the Confederate flanking movement. The Federals continued retiring towards Boca Chica using 140 men of the 62nd U.S. infantry as skirmishers to cover their retreat. Fighting continued for about 4 hours. Victory belonged to the South.

IN MEMORY OF THOSE GALLANT SOLDIERS

The medals were designed by Bruce Aiken, co-chairman of the Centennial celebration. The obverse has a charging cavalryman with drawn

(Continued on Page 32)



from the secretary

Texas Numismatic Association

Mrs. Beth D. Geiger

1441 N. Mockingbird, Abilene, Tex. 79603



Applicants 1455 - J-1471 and C-115 as published in the December News have been mailed membership cards and other materials. Members 634 and 645 and C-59 and 61 became eligible for life membership January 1.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

1472 (D-8) Jack Beare, 5811 Hall St., Corpus Christi, Tex. General. Bob Bridges.

1473 (D-6) Tot Lawhon, Box 267, Markham, Tex. 77456. General. Jim Chambers.

1474 (D-8) Kirk Menczer, 905 Coral Pl., Corpus Christi, Tex. 78411. Mexican Coins. Bob Bridges.

1475 Lee Madore, Box 8246, Shreveport, La. Coin Dealer. Bob Bridges.

1476 (D-8) B. O. Henderson, RR #1, Robstown, Tex. U.S. & Foreign. Jim Chambers.

A-1477 (D-8) Arthur Henderson, RR #1, Robstown, Tex. U.S. & Foreign. Jim Chambers.

J-1478 (D-7) Richard Brown, 2101 E. Mimosa, Victoria, Tex. 77902. U. S. General. Victoria Numismatic Club.

J-1479 (D-7) Dennis Edge, 1510 Bexar, Victoria, Tex. 77902. U.S. Gen. Victoria Numismatic Club.

J-1480 (D-7) Johnny Stafford, Route 4, Box 39, Victoria, Tex. 77902. U.S. General. Victoria Numismatic Club.

J-1481 (D-7) Mark Donaldson,

2108 E. Anaqua, Victoria, Tex. 77902. U.S. General. Victoria Numismatic Club.

1482 (D-12) Jennie Clair Graham, Barelay Apts., F14 3301 S. Broadway, Tyler, Tex. 75705. U.S. Coins. Harry A. Haigler.

1483 (D-12) Harry W. Bryson, 3301 S. Broadway, Tyler, Tex. 75705. U.S. Coins. Harry A. Haigler.

1484 (D-5) J. H. Outlaw, 707 E. Palestine, Mexia, Tex. 76667. World Wide. Carl Maisen.

1485 (D-5) Everett D. Wilson, RR 3, Box 102, Huntsville, Tex. 77340. U.S. Coins. Raymond Ramage & Bob Bridges.

1486 William D. Wood, Veurseweg 173, Voorschoten, Netherlands. Coins. W. E. McNeely.

1487 (D-9) M. G. Davis, Box 273, Slaton, Tex. 79364. U.S. Coins. Bob Medlar.

1488 (D-7) Gene D. Warner, 2319 W. Olmos St., San Antonio, Tex. General foreign. Stanley K. Rupert.

1489 (D-6) Glenn Waymire, 446 E. Gaywood, Houston, Tex. 77024. Bob Bridges.

1490 (D-6) Frank W. Grenzner, 6918 Raton, Houston, Tex. 77055. U.S. General. Bob Bridges.

J-1491 (D-3) Mike Ford, 1401 Edgemont, Abilene, Tex. 79603. U. S. Gen. Key City Coin Club.

J-1492 (D-3) Wayne Mire, 1449 Westwood, Abilene, Tex. 79603. U.S. Gen. Key City Coin Club.

(Continued on Page 40)

EVENTS CALENDAR

JANUARY 28-30

GREATER HOUSTON COIN CLUB, 9th Money Show, Shamrock-Hilton Hotel. Bourse: Jim Rabia, 826 Hoffman, Houston, Tex.



FEBRUARY 5-6

INTERNATIONAL COIN CLUB show. El Paso. Sheraton Inn, N. Mesa St., El Paso. Address club at Box 3756.



FEBRUARY 12-13

CRESCENT CITY COIN CLUB 5th annual COINIVAL, American Legion Hall, 340 Rue Royal, New Orleans, La. Bourse: Jack Metzger, 2132 Broadway, New Orleans, La. 70118.



FEBRUARY 19-20

GREATER PORT ARTHUR COIN CLUB 7th annual Coin Festival, Thomas Jefferson High School Cafeteria, Jefferson Dr. & Dryden Rd. Bourse: L. E. Buss, 1501 Brinkman Dr., Port Arthur, Tex.



MARCH 25-27

TEXAS NUMISMATIC ASSN. 8th convention, Hotel Galvez & Moody Center, Galveston, Tex. E. E. White, gen. chrm.



APRIL 16-23

NATIONAL COIN WEEK, AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSN., theme—"Friendship Flowers Through Numismatics." Mrs. Lois Otis, chrm.



APRIL 23-24

PARIS COIN CLUB, 2nd annual coin show. Contact Bill Wood, 1875 Cedar, Paris, Tex.

APRIL 30 — MAY 1

VICTORIA NUMISMATIC CLUB 5th annual coin show, Continental Inn Motel, Houston Highway, Victoria. Henry N. Puckett, gen. chrm., Box 3155, Victoria, Tex. 77903.



AUGUST 16-20

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSN. 75th convention, Pick-Congress Hotel, Chicago, Ill.



SEPTEMBER 10-11

SAN ANGELO COIN CLUB annual show. Address club at Box 87, San Angelo, Tex.



SEPTEMBER 24-25

AUSTIN TEXAS COIN CLUB 7th annual Money Mart, Villa Capri Motel, Austin, Tex. Write Box 1225, Austin for information.

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JUNIOR READIN' ROUNDUP —

(Continued from Page 30)

saber, an artillery gun, and a rifleman firing from the prone position. Words identifying the celebration and the Battle of Palmito Ranch, as well as 1865-1965, surround these figures.

On the reverse are the Union and Confederate flags rising from a distant cloud bank in spiritual reunification of these former combatants. In the foreground stands a cactus plant denoting the arid salt flats, where the battle occurred a century ago. Inscribed are the words, "In Memory of Those Gallant Soldiers, Brownsville, Texas." There were only 1500 medals issued which are in two sizes.

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Japan's principal mint is located in Osaka with branches at Tokyo, Hiroshima and Kumamoto.



DISTRICT MEETINGS

DISTRICT TWO:

An estimated 1100 visitors attended the November 13-14 annual coin show hosted by the Odessa Coin Club in the Lincoln Hotel ballroom. Jim Dean, Hobbs, N. Mex., was awarded best of show in exhibits.



Louis R. Goodwin
Governor

Other winners were best of show, Odessa club member - Gene Hurt, senior; and Mike Stallard, junior; paper money, Hurt, Bob Bailey, Shirley Bailey; foreign coins prior to 1500, Mrs. Bailey, Dr. Gillett Berger; foreign coins after 1500, Mrs. Bailey, and Bob Bailey; U.S. coins, Dean, H. A. Redman, B. M. Panther; and specialized, Mrs. Bailey and Bob Bailey.

In the junior division - U.S. coins, Mike Stallard; foreign coins after 1500, Tina Teague; gold, Paul Hurt; and miscellaneous, Guy Teague.



Some of the dignitaries attending the Odessa Coin Club show were F. E. Covill, T.N.A. president; Louis Goodwin, governor district two; Mrs. Homer B. Casey, governor district three; E. H. Brooks, T.N.A. past president; P. K. Anderson, Hobart, Okla., A.N.A. past president; and Gene Hurt, show chairman.

Special exhibits included P. K. Anderson, Hobart, Okla.; F. E. Covill, John Paul Godwin, McCamey; Fred Eastwood, Refugio; C. M. Travis, J. D. Evett, L. R. Goodwin, H. A. Redman, all of Odessa. — Louis Goodwin, Club Pres. & Dist. Gov.



Jim Dean, Hobbs, N. Mex., captured best of show honors at the November coin club show hosted by the Odessa Coin Club. Dean also placed first in the United States coins with his exhibit of type coins.

DISTRICT THREE:

A Christmas party was being planned for the December meeting of Nolan County Coin Club in Sweetwater at the Holiday Inn Motel.



Mrs. Homer B. Casey
Governor

At the November meeting, D. R. Pratt, Abilene, conducted a coin quiz. During the business session, a report was given on the recent first annual coin show held in Sweetwater. Forty-two members and guests were present. — Mrs. Homer B. Casey, Dist. Gov.



A different but interesting program highlighted the December meeting of the San Angelo Coin Club held at the Town House Motor Hotel. Burt Carville was a special guest and spoke to the group on Extra Sensory Perception. A social hour followed, enjoyed by 65 persons, with Mrs. Homer B. Casey in charge of refreshments.

A special award "Numismatist of the Year" donated by B. and B. Trading Co. in San Angelo was presented to Bob Bailey.

Newly elected officers include J. Gilley Pfluger, president; Bill Brothers, first vice-president; Bob Bailey, second vice-president; Morris Isabel, secretary; and Bill Lee, treasurer. Pfluger will represent T.N.A.

Retiring president, Lee Beard, was presented a gift in appreciation of his service to the club. — Mrs. Jim Tom Jones, Sec.



DISTRICT FOUR:

New officers were installed at the second annual installation banquet

by Key City Coin Club at the Sands Hotel in Abilene. Bob Reed served as president; Rock Ash, first vice-president; Hurston Battey, second vice-president; and Dr. Robert M. Platt, secretary-treasurer.

D. R. Pratt was in charge of banquet arrangements. Approximately 75 members and guests attended.

Reed, incoming president, spoke to the group and emphasized the importance of each member doing his share for the good of the club. — Beth Geiger, T.N.A. Rep.



The Austin Coin Club held its regular meeting Nov. 23 at the Travis County Court House, with 50 members and guests in attendance. An auction was conducted by Lyman Bartee, club president. The 100 lots included a 1942 U.S. proof set and sets from Cypress and Ghana.



John Hill
Governor

After the auction, Pres. Bartee made three important announcements:

Former T.N.A. district Governor, L.L. Edmonds died in a Waco hospital Nov. 20 and was buried in Waco, Nov. 22. Bartee commented on the many contributions that Mr. Edmonds had made to numismatics in this Central Texas area over the past years, and of his wonderful example of the true collector, also of his kindness and consideration of others in the hobby, especially the young beginners.

The T.N.A. membership drive now on to double our membership by the

next convention. All coin club members were urged to join and to pay their dues for another year. Blanks were on hand, also sponsors to assist in processing new memberships. Several applications were given out. Advantages of belonging to the T.N.A. were pointed out, especially the monthly publication TNA News, and the TNA Library facilities.

The next meeting was scheduled for Dec. 8 and plans include a Christmas party at the Victorian Cafe with suitable holiday refreshments. Also to take place was election of new officers.

A trading session followed the auction. — **John Hill, Dist. Gov.**



The fourth annual coin show sponsored by **Cleburne Coin Club** was held Nov. 28 at Johnson County Co-op building with an estimated attendance of 600. Show hours were from 1 to 6 p.m.

Awarded trophies for exhibits were G. O. Browder, M. A. Stewart, U.S. coins; C. S. Hutchison, Willard Morton, foreign coins; Jaspee Woodruff. Browder, paper money; Mrs. C. S. Hutchison, odd and curious; and Phillip Young, junior division.

The grand award, best of show, was awarded to Mrs. Hutchison for her display of odd and curious monies.

Show chairman Willard Morton was assisted by Hutchison and Bowder, and Stewart, club president.

The Cleburne club meets the first Tuesday of the month, 7:30 p.m., at the First National Bank and invites all interested coin collectors to join with them in their meetings. — **John Hill, Dist. Gov.**

DISTRICT FIVE:

The **Lufkin Coin Club** elected Wayne Carter to serve as president at the November meeting assisted by Richard Cravy, vice - president; and C. J. Wilson, secretary - treasurer.



Bill Manewal
Governor

Thirty members attended the meeting. — **Wayne Carter, pres.**



DISTRICT SIX:

The **Greater Houston Coin Club** held election of officers at the November meeting held at Bill Bennett's Grill.

Bill Johns was elected as president; Frank Castleberry, vice-president; Chris Johns, secretary; Gerald Kendall, treasurer; Harry Strough, sergeant at arms. Board members elected were Tommie Walter and Earnest Moake.

Members are busy with plans to host the annual "Money Show" January 28-30 at the Shamrock Hilton Hotel. Don Seibert is general chairman.



Nineteen members and three guests were present for the regular meeting in November of **Galveston County Coin Club** at Nessler Center in Texas City.

Mark Varnadore resigned as club president as he is moving from the city. J. D. Fuller will be acting president.

Claude Ressler was in charge of the program and his topic was "Facts About Our Postal System." He pointed out that all packages should be wrapped well, use enough postage and not to forget the return address. In packing coins use paper wads or

even pop corn to prevent them from rattling or breaking open. Pack rolls of coins so they will not cut through the outside wrapping and get lost.

The club had planned a Christmas party and supper Dec. 9 with Georgia Smith, Ruby Threlkeld and Louise Anderson in charge of games and table decorations. —Ruby Threlkeld, T.N.A. Rep.



Mrs. Ruby Threlkeld gave an interesting program at the LaMarque Coin Club meeting on tips as to how to wrap packages for mailing, especially coins. Be sure to wrap them with heavy cord and pack them so as not rattle or break through.

Mrs. Threlkeld reminded members of the T.N.A. convention in March and asked that they assist in any way they could.

Canadian dollars was the subject chosen for discussion by Bill Wilkinson at the Dec. 2 meeting held at Guaranty Federal building. Ten members were present.

Plans were made for a Christmas party and supper on Dec. 16 instead of the regular meeting. Mrs. Marye Allen and Mrs. Threlkeld were in charge of arrangements.

Election of officers was scheduled for the Jan. 6 meeting with J. C. Akey, Hugh Threlkeld and A. A. Graf serving on the nominating committee. — Ruby Threlkeld, T.N.A. Rep.



DISTRICT SEVEN:

Members of the Victoria Numismatic Club enjoyed colored slides at the Nov. 18 meeting. The slides were of United States type coins, 3c piece through 20 cents. Frank Barnett showed the slides and Mrs.



Frank O'Sullivan
Governor

Alice V. Titus, gave the commentary.

On Dec. 4 club members were planning a Christmas party and dinner and at the Jan. 16 meeting, election of officers will take place.

The club meets the first and third Thursday either at the First National Bank's Town Hall or the Victoria Bank & Trust's Auditorium or Conference Room a. — Mrs. Alice V. Titus, Sec



DISTRICT EIGHT:

Mrs Gladys Robbins was a special guest at a recent meeting of the Kingsville Coin Club and spoke to club members on the history of English coins. Mrs. Robbins displayed four cases of coins.



Joe B. Davis
Governor

Three committees were appointed during the business session: nominating committee, National Coin Week promotion, and a planning committee for a Christmas party Dec. 21.

Thirty members and seven guests attended the meeting held at Kleberg County Court House. —Dorothy Depew, Sec.



Members of the Corpus Christi Coin Club have enjoyed a variety of programs recently while meeting at the Nueces Hotel every other Monday evening.

Mrs. C. H. Roberts, born in Brazil of missionary parents, reported on the coins of that country. One point she brought out was that Brazil has struck her commemoratives for general circulation.

A film, "Sunrise at Eastern" was shown outlining how a large corporation had brought itself out of near

financial disaster.

Coin Quizzes are often conducted with persons answering correctly a question on some phase of numismatics receiving an uncirculated dime as a prize. Each question usually provokes comment from someone who can give an expanded answer which is generally educational. — **Mrs Norma Mather, Rep.**



New officers head up the **Liberty Coin Club**, Corpus Christi, with E. J. Kane to serve as president. Kane will be assisted by Mrs. Martha Park, vice-president; Mrs. Aleene Bridges, secretary; Mrs. Ouida Buckner, treasurer; and Mrs. Gladys Robbins, corresponding secretary. Board of governors are R. C. Rhee, Bob Bridges and Clarence Davis.

Discussion was held on a Christmas party planned for Dec. 14 at the Chung Mei Restaurant. The party and dinner were to be held jointly with the **Corpus Christi Coin Club**.

Twenty-six members attended the meeting held at the Nueces Hotel. The club meets every other Tuesday night.



Darrell Hogan was elected to serve as president of the **Hidalgo Coin Club** at the Dec. 2 meeting. Chosen as vice-president was Jim Cawthorn; recording secretary, Mrs. John Chisum; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Charles Yoder; and treasurer, Mrs. Jane Norris.

Appointive officers include T.N.A. representative, Wally Gilmore, A. N. A., Miriam Gilmore, librarian and attendance prize chairman, Tim Gearhart; historian, Emily Kleemeyer; and auction, Jim Cawthorn.

Chris Isbell, special agent of the F.B.I., was guest speaker for the evening giving the organization and function of the bureau.

The club meets the first Thurs-

day in the Spanish Room, Casa de Palmas Hotel, McAllen.



Forty-two members and guests attended the Dec. 1 meeting of **World Coin Club** of Corpus Christi held at Parkdale Plaza community room.

New officers have been announced for the group — Philip C. Lenken, president; T. H. Love, first vice-president; Irvin Block, second vice-president; Mrs. Fred Floerke, secretary; Maynard Foy, treasurer.

The club has been organized only two years and membership has increased from 21 to 75 and held the first of its annual coin shows last summer. Plans are already in the making for the second show to be held in the Spring.

A Christmas party was planned for the Dec. 15 meeting at which time the new officers will be installed. — **Mrs. T. C. Love, Rep.**



DISTRICT TEN:

Members of the **International Coin Club**, of El Paso, were busy with plans to host the annual coin show February 5-6. The show will be held at the Sheraton Inn, North Mesa St. in El Paso. — **Fern Fields, Sec.**



Charles R. Vice
Governor



DISTRICT THIRTEEN:

The **Wichita Falls Stamp & Coin Club** has elected new officers. Jay O. Henson was elected president; Marshall Evans, vice-president; Mrs. Ross Foley, secretary; and Mrs. D. C. Copelin, treasurer.

The executive committee includes Voyle Armstrong and M. L. Goolsby, stamps; H. H. Hallmark and Wm.

(Continued on Page 41)

MINT ON BOOM AS DEMAND FOR COINS GROWS

There's a boom in the money making business. To prove it, Edwin H. Dressel, superintendent of the Philadelphia mint, the first and largest, showed the production figures up to December 1: Value of United States coins struck - \$28,926,787.

This figure, Superintendent Dressel said, does not include foreign coinages.

"In 1932, we shipped for circulation just \$30 in coins," he said. "Now they are ordered as fast as we can produce them. On three successive days recently we shipped coins valued at \$1,000,000.

"We have had to abandon work on our foreign orders because the law requires us to make United States coins first. We have been working three shifts, 24 hours a day for several months."

Supt. Dressel said the nature of the coinage indicates "a great upswing in business."

More Silver In Demand

"In 1919, our previous top year," he said, "we produced 4,000,000 U.S. silver coins and 452,800,000 nickels and pennies. Already this year we have more than doubled our silver coinage record with 114,800,000 pieces, while the production of nickels and pennies dropped to 360,000,000. People wanted the larger coins."

He pointed to further indications of business improvement in the annual dollar value of U.S. coins sent out for circulation.

"In 1928," he said, "we shipped out \$7,000,000. It jumped to \$9,000,000 in 1929 only to drop to \$1,250,000 in 1930. The decline came fast

in 1931 when we shipped out \$419,000, and in 1932 with our record low of \$30. It jumped from \$1,500,000 in 1933 to \$20,000,000 in 1934, and to \$24,000,000 last year (1935).

He said the low shipments in 1932 caused the mint vaults to be jammed with coins of all denominations. That year 14,00,000 were coined. The next year with shipments increasing, the surplus coinage was put into circulation. No silver coins were made in 1933, however. The mint turned out only pennies, \$14,000,000 of them.

Foreign coinage for Cuba and Venezuela totaled 30,000,000 pieces up to Nov. 21, Dressel said. In 1919, 37,800,000 foreign coins were minted.

Own Machine Shop

Not everyone in the mint is engaged in the coin making business. The mint has its own machine shop for tool and machinery making. There is a sewing room where the bags for the coins are made. Aprons, asbestos gloves, spats, and armlets for the workers also are produced in the sewing room, only to be burned or melted up after they are worn to recover any of the precious metals that might have adhered to them.

The loss of metal is very slight, Supt. Dressel said. The floors of the mint are made of wooden blocks which are taken up at various times, burned and the metal recovered from them. The workers also must walk over a special rough floor which wears away the soles of their shoes. The residue is reduced to recover any

(Continued on Page 40)

The Royal Maundy Money

BY FRED J. JEFFERY,
Melksham, Wilts, England

This ancient English ceremony can be traced back to an incident that occurred the night before the crucifixion. The giving of Maundy Money goes as far back as the 12th century.

This short article is only to explain to the many collectors of Royal Maundy money what has been happening in recent times, why some dates are rare, others common, although by the increasing number of collectors and the short supply that were, and are still being issued, there will soon be no such thing as a common date.

The Maundy money as we know it today started with a hammered issue of Charles II undated (1662) with the bust inside an inner circle, then came the undated set (1663) by Thomas Simon with the bust spreading towards the edge of the coin. Dated Maundy coins started with a twopence of 1668 with the first complete set in 1670. Dates and sets were very irregular all through the reigns until 1821, the last year without a Maundy set.

There is little doubt that the poor who received the Maundy money were really poor, as they spent the threepence from their sets, but shop-keepers would seldom accept the silver penny, twopence or fourpence at face value in exchange for goods, that is why you find so many sets of Victoria Young heads with worn threepences, or none at all.

From 1888 to 1908 anyone rich enough to have a bank account could order sets of Maundy through their own bank, that is why more coins were issued during this period. Since

1909, to the present day this service is no longer available to anyone. Maundy coins are minted only for the ceremony plus a few for those directly concerned with the minting or distribution of the Royal Maundy.

Many years ago the old people would sell their Maundy coins to collectors who met them outside Westminster Abbey, but such is not the case now for two reasons. First—the poor who receive these gifts are better off now than they were in the “bad old days” and they prefer to keep them for sentimental reasons. Second—no reputable dealer or collector would attempt to mar the old people’s happiest hour by trying to bribe them of their honored possession, and if caught doing so would soon be marched off by the police.

Although they have been known as “Royal Maundy” in England, no date is known when the word “Royal” was added. Some say Edward I (12th century); some say Charles II (1660)—they both did hand out coins and washed the feet of the poor. James II was the last person to distribute the Royal Maundy until George V in 1932, and Royalty has done so ever since.

Edward VIII (now Duke of Windsor) personally handed out the Royal Maundy when he made his first public appearance in 1936. Like all coins of 1936 they all had his father’s name and portrait. History was to repeat itself in 1952, as Elizabeth II made her first public appearance when she handed out the Royal Maundy to 26 old men and 26 old women, 26 silver pence made up of two complete sets, with odd twopence and fourpence to each person. All these coins had her father’s

name and portrait. My wife and I had the honor to be among the few people invited to attend her first public appearance.

In 1953, the service was conducted at St. Paul's Cathedral, as Westminster Abbey was being prepared for the Coronation of Elizabeth II. The ceremony was again held in Westminster Abbey in 1954 and is now held there every even year. List of other places where this service has been held since 1953:

Southwark Cathedral: April 7, 1955

St. Albans, Herts: April 18, 1957

Windsor Castle: March 26, 1959

Rochester, Kent: March 30, 1961

Clemonsford, Essex: April 11, 1963

Canterbury, Kent: April 15, 1965

I can usually get a few tickets to attend, or a service book for my friends when it is held at Westminster Abbey, or for a dollar note I can arrange for a most interesting book "The Royal Maundy" to be sent direct from Buckingham Palace to anyone in the world. All profits of this book are donated to George V Jubilee Trust Fund.

I hope that all Royal Maundy collectors have as much enjoyment as I have had during my 35 years of collecting and studying of this ancient ceremony.

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MINT ON BOOM —

(Continued from Page 38)

metal.

"We are not interested in describing the process of making the coins in detail," he said, "for some counterfeiter might put the information to practical value."

The process, as he described it, included first the making of a plaster model of the coin from which the stamping die is made. Molten metal is made into ingots which are run through a rolling machine while

FROM THE SECRETARY —

(Continued from Page 31)

J-1493 (D-3) Melvin Platt, 856 Highland, Abilene, Tex. 79605. U.S. & Foreign. Key City Coin Club.

J-1494 (D-3) Donald Pratt, 4049 Laurel, Abilene, Tex. 79603. U.S. Gen., Key City Coin Club.

J-1495 (D-3) Mike Schulz, 801 Amherst, Abilene, Tex. 79603. U.S. Key City Coin Club.

J-1496 (D-3) Tommy Schulz, 801 Amherst, Abilene, Tex. 79603. U.S. Coins. Key City Coin Club.

J-1497 (D-3) Mike Williams, 1425 Mimosa, Abilene, Tex. 79603. Foreign Coins. Key City Coin Club.

REINSTATEMENTS

769 Philip N. Zimmerman, Box 315, Conroe, Tex. 77301.

A-770 Mrs. Philip N. Zimmerman, Box 315, Conroe, Tex. 77301.

424 Walter F. Krause, 123 W. 2nd St., Freeport, Tex. 77541.

1023 S. B. Johnson, 723 Pecan St., LaMarque, Tex. 77568.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

606 James S. Woodyard, 5705 Calhoun at Griggs, Houston, Tex. 77021.

1026 Tom W. Penn, 714 Country Lane, Houston, Tex. 77024.

1135 P. K. Anderson, Box 512, Hobart, Okla. 73651.

C-62 Gateway Coin Club, e/o Leonard W. Black, Sec'y., Box 13004, San Antonio, Tex. 78213.

still hot and made into strips. From these strips blank discs are stamped. The blanks are fed into a machine which stamps the design. All coins are weighed and inspected and imperfect coins sorted out. They then are counted and bagged for shipment.

The government protects its mint more closely than a penitentiary.

DON'T BE DUElinquent!

Mrs. Beth Geiger, T.N.A. secretary, urges all members who have not sent in their 1966 dues to do so as soon as possible. Mrs. Geiger re-

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DISTRICT MEETINGS -


(Continued from Page 37)

Rust, Sr., past president, coins.

A banquet is planned for Dec. 9 at which time the new officers were to be installed. — Wm. Rust, Sr., Dist. Gov.

quests that check or money order be enclosed with the statement -- please, no cash.

Don't be a DUElinquent!



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